KARASIK, G.A.; KOSOLAPOV, I.I.; GUSEV, V.N., inzhener, laureat Stalinskikh premiy, retsenzent; BOGORAD, I.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsenzent; SLONIMSKIY, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; POL'SKAYA, P.G., tekhniche-skiy redaktor

[Construction of anode-mechanical cutting and grinding machines]
Konstruirovanie anodno-mekhanicheskikh otreznykh i zatochnykh stankov.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. let-ry, 1951. 238 p.
[Microfilm]   (MIRA 10:1)
          (Cutting tools)   (Grinding machines)

KARASIK, G. A.

Stakhanovite methods in anodic-mechanical cutter sharpening; experience of the "Vulkan" plant. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry Leningradskoe otd-nie 1953. 47 p. (Novatory proizvodstva) (54-18915)

TJ1230.K27

KARASIK, G.A.

Reequipping metal-cutting machines for anodemechanical operation. Stan. i
instr. no.6:9-17 Je '53.   (MLRA 6:7)
                                        (Metal-working machinery)

KARASIK, G. A.

Anodno-mekhanicheskaia rezka metallov (Anode-mechanical metal cutting).
Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1954. 110 p.

(O; Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 7, Oct. 1954

MALIKOV, K.V.; KANOVA, R.A.; KARASIK, G.S.; LINETSKIY, N.S.;
PASTUKHOV, G.M.; PUSHKINA, G.A.

Simultaneous gasification of peat and peat tar. Gaz. prom. 8
no.2:15-17 '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

16(1) 16.3400 16.3400

AUTHOR: Karasik, G.Ya.   SOV/155-58-4-7/34

TITLE: On the Conservation of a Periodic Solution Under Passage From
            Differential Equations to Difference Equations (O sokhranenii
            periodicheskogo resheniya pri perekhode ot differentsial'nykh
            uravneniy k konechno - raznostnym)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye
            nauki, 1958, Nr 4, pp 43 - 46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let the system of equations

            (1) $\dfrac{dx_i}{dt} = X_i (t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$

            and the corresponding system of difference equations

            (2) $\dfrac{\Delta x_{im}^h}{h} = Y_i (t_m, x_{1m}^h, \dots, x_{nm}^h, h)$

            be considered. Let (1) possess a periodic solution

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On the Conservation of a Periodic Solution Under Passage   SOV/155-58-4-7/34
From Differential Equations to Difference Equations

$$(3) \qquad x_i = \varphi_i \, (t) \qquad \text{with the period } \omega .$$

Theorem: If (3) is asymptotically stable, then for sufficiently small h (2) possesses at least one periodic solution with the period ωq , where q is an integer.

Theorem: If the characteristic exponents of (3) have a real part different from 0 , then for sufficiently small h (2) possesses a unique periodic solution with the period ω which for $h \to 0$ passes into (3).

Theorem : If all characteristic exponents of (3) have a negative real part, then for sufficiently small h (2) possesses a uniformly asymptotically stable periodic solution with the period ω . - The author thanks Ye.A. Barbashin for advices. There are 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo
(Urals State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1958

Card 2/2

16(1)

AUTHOR: Karasik, G.Ya.   SOV/140-59-4-10/26

TITLE: On Conditions for the Existence of Periodic Solutions of
               Difference Equations

ABSTRACT: The author gives sufficient conditions for the existence of
               periodic solutions for systems of difference equations with
               periodic right sides and conditions for asymptotic stability
               of these solutions. He investigates the question when the
               periodic solutions are maintained under transition from
               systems of differential equations to systems of difference
               equations. The formulated mine theorems are analogous in a
               certain sense to the well-known results of $\left[\text{Ref } 3,6,7,10\right]$
               and are proved with the aid of them. The paper was written
               under guidance of Ye.A. Barbashin.
               There are 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 1 German,

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On Conditions for the Existence of Periodic   SOV/140-59-4-10/26
Solutions of Difference Equations

                and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo
             (Ural State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1958

Card 2/2

86182

/6.3900

AUTHOR: Karasik, G.Ya.

TITLE: The Method of the Small Parameter for Iteration Systems

TEXT: With the aid of the method of the small parameter the author investigates periodic solutions of the system of equations φ

$$(3.1) \quad x_{im+1} = a_{i1}x_{1m} + \cdots + a_{in}x_{nm} + f_{im} + \mu F_{im}(x_{1m}, \ldots, x_{nm}, \mu) \quad i = 1, \ldots, n$$

Here a_{ij} are constants ; f_{im} are periodic iterations with the period k, i.e. $f_{im+k} = f_{im}$; $F_{im}(x_1, \ldots, x_n, \mu)$ are functions continuously differentiable with respect to $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n, \mu$ in G, $0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_0$, and periodic in the index m, i.e. $F_{im+k} = F_{im}$; μ is a small parameter.

At first it is stated that

$$(1.1) \qquad x_{im+1} = a_{i1}x_{1m} + \cdots + a_{in}x_{nm}$$

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The Method of the Small Parameter for Iteration   S/140/60/000/005/009/021
Systems   C111/C222

have periodic solutions of the period k if the equation

(1.2) $\quad \left| \left\{ a_{ij} - \lambda \delta_{ij} \right\}_1^n \right| = 0$

has the critical roots $\quad \lambda = e^{\pm \frac{2\pi}{k} j \sqrt{-1}}$, It follows the in-
vestigation of
(2.1) $\qquad x_{im+1} = a_{i1}x_{1m} + \cdots + a_{in}x_{nm} + f_{im} \quad (i = 1,\ldots,n)$

If (1.2) has no critical roots then for arbitrary f_{im}, (2.1) has only one
periodic solution with the period k. If (1.2) has q critical roots to
which there correspond r periodic solutions $\varphi_{im}', \cdots \varphi_{im}^r$ of (1.1) then
the system conjugate to (1.1) has also r periodic solutions $\psi_{im}', \cdots \psi_{im}^r$

The conditions $\displaystyle\sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{s=1}^{n} f_{sp} \psi_{sp+1}^j = 0 \quad (j = 1,\ldots,r)$

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The Method of the Small Parameter for
Iteration Systems

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C111/C222

are necessary and sufficient that (2.1) has the periodic solution

(2.10) $x_{im} = M_1 \psi'_{im} + \ldots + M_r \psi^r_{im} + \omega_{im}$,

where ω_{im} is a special periodic solution of (2.1) with the period k and
$M_1, \ldots, M_r$ are arbitrary constants.

Now (3.1) is investigated. It is stated (theorems 1,2): If (1.2) has no
critical roots then, for sufficiently small μ, there exists a single
periodic solution with the period k which for $\mu = 0$ changes to the
generating solution of (2.1); if (1.2) has critical roots then, for
sufficiently small μ, (3.1) has a periodic solution with the period k
which for $\mu = 0$ changes to the generating solution $x^*_{im} = M^*_1 \psi'_{im} +$
$+ \ldots M^*_r \psi^r_{im} + \omega_{im}$ of (2.1) if the condition

(3.8) $P^*_j (M^*_1, \ldots, M^*_r) = \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{ip}(x^*_{1p}, \ldots, x^*_{np}, 0) \cdot \psi^j_{ip+1} = 0$ is
satisfied.
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The Method of the Small Parameter for
Iteration Systems

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Finally, under the assumption that the right sides of (3.1) are analytic
in $x_1, \ldots, x_n, \mu$, the author investigates the stability of the periodic
solution of (3.1). It is stated (theorems 3,4) that this solution is
asymptotically stable for sufficiently small μ if all non-critical roots
of (1.2) are smaller than one with respect to the absolute value, and all
roots of the auxiliary equation

$$(4.9) \quad \left| \left\{ \mu \, \frac{\partial P_j^*}{\partial M_\gamma^*} - kb^{P_j} \, \delta_{r_j} \right\}_1^r \right| = 0$$

are simple and have negative real parts ; here p_j is the number of
solutions corresponding to the j-th critical root while b is a series in
μ which has to be determined separately.
The author mentions S.N. Shimanov. There are 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Ural State University)

SUBMITTED: September 22, 1959

Card 4/4

S/144/60/000/009/005/007
E041/E135

AUTHORS: Pechornia, I.N. (Docent), and Karasik, G.Ya.

TITLE: Determination of the Coefficients of Transfer Functions of Linearized Systems of Second and Third Order on the Basis of Experimentally Determined Curves of Transient Behaviour

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1960, No. 9, pp 88-94

TEXT: This problem has been often studied and in particular monotonic responses yield easily to the method proposed by M.P. Simoyu (Ref.4). Oscillatory responses are more awkward and the present note introduces a convenient solution. The solution to the equation

$$W(s) = \frac{K}{as^2 + s + 1}$$

where $s = b_1 p$, $a = b_2/b_1^2$, is plotted in Fig. 1. The solid lines have various values of a and represent $y(\tau)$, $\tau = t/b_1$. If experimental curves are superimposed on this field, the coefficients may be found by comparison of coincident curves.

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E041/E135

Determination of the Coefficients of Transfer Functions of
Linearized Systems of Second and Third Order on the Basis of
Experimentally Determined Curves of Transient Behaviour

Non-coincidence may of course be due to the unsuspected presence of
extra derivatives on the right-hand side of the equation, as for
example

$$W(p) = K \frac{c_1 p + 1}{b_2 p^2 + b_1 p + 1}$$

The coefficients b_1, b_2 and c are found as follows. From the
transient response curve the area is found between the curve and
$x = K$ and divided by K. The value of t_m (at which $x(t)$ has
a turning value) is found for the differential equation in x
corresponding to $W(p)$. The value of the function x_m is also
found at the turning point. Values of a, y_0' and τ may now
be read off using the additional curves in Fig. 1. Then,

$$b_1 = t_m/\tau_m ; \quad b_2 = b_1^2 a; \quad c_1 = (y_0'/b_1)b_2, \quad \text{where } \tau_m \text{ is given by}$$

$$\tau_m' = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{a}{a} \frac{y_0'}{y_0' - 2} \tag{3}$$

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S/144/60/000/009/005/007
E041/E135

Determination of the Coefficients of Transfer Functions of Linearized Systems of Second and Third Order on the Basis of Experimentally Determined Curves of Transient Behaviour

If the curve of $y(\tau)$ is subtracted from the experimental curve the resultant may be compared with the curves in Fig. 1. Calculation of $y(\tau)$ requires the auxiliary function $z(\tau)$ given in Fig. 2. For third order curves b_1 is first calculated as before. The substitutions

$$b_3/b_1^3 = a\gamma, \qquad b_2/b_1^2 = a + \gamma - \gamma^2$$

are then made. Quantities y_m and τ_m given in

$$y_m = -e^{-a\tau_m}\sqrt{a/(a - \gamma + 2\gamma^2)} \qquad (5)$$

$$\tau_m = \frac{1}{\omega}\left[\pi + \text{arc tg}\frac{2a - \gamma + \gamma^2}{2a\gamma\omega}\right] \qquad (6)$$

are plotted in Fig. 3, for various values of a. Values of y_m and τ_m are estimated from the experimental curves.

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E041/E135

Determination of the Coefficients of Transfer Functions of Linearized Systems of Second and Third Order on the Basis of Experimentally Determined Curves of Transient Behaviour

Experimental and typical curves are compared for $\gamma \neq 0$ and an approximate value of a is obtained and then γ and τ_m are determined from the graphs in Fig. 3. By comparing the latter with known values, corrections are obtained. The appendix gives worked examples for transient process curves, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

There are 5 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
               (Ural'sk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1960

Card 4/4

KARASIK, G. YA., CAND PHYS-MATH SCI, "NONLINEAR OSCILLA-
TIONS CIRCUMSCRIBED BY ITERATION SYSTEMS." SVERDLOVSK, 1961.
(URAL AFFILIATE ACAD SCI USSR, DEPT OF POWER ENGINEERING AND
AUTOMATION). (KL, 3-61, 203).

50

27308
S/199/61/002/004/004/007
B112/B108

/6,3400

AUTHOR: Karasik, G. Ya.

TITLE: Existence of periodic solutions of a system of differential
            equations with retarded argument

PERIODICAL: Sibirskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 2, no. 4, 1961, 551 -
            555

TEXT: The author considers the following system of equations:
$$dx_i/dt = X_i(t, x_j(t), x_j(t-h_{ij}(t))) + f_i(t), \quad (i, j = 1, \ldots, n) \quad (1)$$
$X_i(t, 0, \ldots, 0) = 0$ for $t \geq 0$. The functions $X_i(t, y_1, \ldots, y_{2n})$ are continuous
and satisfy the Lipschitz condition
$$|X_i(t, \bar{\bar{y}}_1, \ldots, \bar{\bar{y}}_{2n}) - X_i(t, \bar{y}_1, \ldots, \bar{y}_{2n})| \leq L \sup \{|\bar{\bar{y}}_1 - \bar{y}_1|, \ldots, |\bar{\bar{y}}_{2n} - \bar{y}_{2n}|\}$$
$\{i \geq 0, j - i, \ldots, 2n\}$. With respect to t, they are periodic with the period
ω. $f_i(t)$ and the retardations $h_{ij}(t)$ are bounded $(0 \leq h_{ij}(t) \leq h$,
$|f_i(t)| \leq F)$ functions with the period ω. ω is assumed to be greater than

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Existence of periodic solutions of a B112/B108

h. The author derives some sufficient conditions for periodic (ω) solutions of (1). Theorem 1: the system (1) has a unique periodic (ω) solution which for $t \to \infty$ is approximated asymptotically by each solution of the system, then and only then of all solutions of the system are bounded for

$t \geqslant t_0$ and if $\lim\limits_{t \to \infty} |\bar{\bar{x}}_i(t) - \bar{x}_i(t)| = 0$ $(i = 1,\ldots,n)$ holds for two arbitrary solutions $\bar{\bar{x}}_i$ and $\bar{x}_i$ of system (1). Theorem 2: if an arbitrary solution

$u_i(u_0(t_0 - \vartheta),t)$ of the system $du_i/dt = X_i(t,u_j(t)), u_j(t-h_{ij}(t)))$ $(i,j = 1,\ldots,n)$ (3) from the domain $\| y(t-\vartheta)\|_\vartheta < \infty$ satisfies the condition

$\|u(u_0(t-\vartheta),t) - \tau\|_\tau \leqslant B\|u_0(t_0 - \vartheta)\|_\vartheta \; e^{-\alpha(t - t_0)}$, $t \geqslant t_0$, $t_0 > h$ and if the partial derivatives $\partial X_i/\partial y_j$ satisfy the Lipschitz condition with a

constant $L_1 \leqslant \dfrac{c_1 c_3^2 - \alpha}{2n c_2 c_4^2 F + \beta}$ then system (1) has a unique

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Existence of periodic solutions of a ...

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periodic (ω) solution which for $t \to \infty$ is asymptotically approximated by every solution of the system. Theorem 3: If a symmetric matrix $A = \|a_{ij}\|_1^n$

with eigenvalues $\lambda_i > 0$ exists for which the conditions

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{2n} d_{ij} z_i z_j \le - \mu \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i^2 \text{ for } \sum_{j=n+1}^{2n} z_j^2 \le \frac{\lambda_{max}}{\lambda_{min}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i^2 ,$$

$$d_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} \partial X_k / \partial y_j + a_{jk} \partial X_k / \partial y_i \text{ for } i \le n, j \le n,$$

$$d_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} \partial X_k / \partial y_j \text{ for } i < n, j > n,$$

$$d_{ij} = 0 \text{ for } i > n, j > n \quad (0 \le t < \infty, j = 1, \ldots, 2n)$$

are satisfied, then system (1) has a unique periodic (ω) solution which for $t \to \infty$ is asymptotically approximated by every solution of the system. There are 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1959
Card 3/3

16,3400

AUTHOR: Karasik, G. Ya.

TITLE: On the continued existence of the periodic solution when changing from differential to difference equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1962, 49, abstract 3B225. ("Nauchn. dokl. vyssh. shkoly. Fiz.-matem. n.," 1958, no. 4, 43-46)

TEXT: The system of differential equations

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = X_i(t, x_1,\ldots, x_n), \quad i = 1,\ldots, n \qquad (1)$$

is considered, as well as the system of difference equations

$$\frac{x_{i,m+1}^h - x_{i,m}^h}{h} = Y_i(t_m, x_{1,m}^h,\ldots, x_{n,m}^h, h) \quad i = 1,\ldots,n, \qquad (2)$$

where $t_m = t_o = mh$, $x_{im}^h = x_i^h(t_m)$; the function X_i, Y_i, $\partial X_i/\partial x_j$, $\partial Y_i/\partial x_j$

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On the continued existence of the periodic...C111/C222 $\quad$ S/044/62/000/003/027/092

are continuous and have the period ω in t; $Y_i \equiv X_i$ for h = 0. It is

assumed that (1) has the periodic solution

$$x_i = \varphi_i(t), \ i = 1,\ldots,n \qquad . \qquad (3)$$

Theorem 1: If solution (3) is asymptotically stable, then (2) has for every sufficiently small $h(h = \omega/k$, k -- integer) a solution of period q, where q is a certain integral number.

Theorem 2: If the characteristic exponents of solution (3) have real parts not equal to zero, then (2) has for sufficiently small h a unique periodic solution with the period ω, which for $h \to 0$ tends to (3). If these real parts are negative, then the periodic solution of (2) is asymptotically stable.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

PECHORINA, Irina Nikolayevna, dotsent; KARASIK, Geda Yankelevna,
    mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Determination of the coefficients of the transfer functions of
linearized second and third order systems using an experimentally
derived curve of the transient process. Izv. vys. uchcb. zav.;
elektromekh. 3 no.9:88-93 '60.   (MIRA 15:5)

1. Zaveduyushchaya kafedroy avtomatiki i telemekhaniki
Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Pechorina).
2. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR (for Karasik).
                    (Automatic control)
                (Transients (Electricity))

KARASIK, G.Ye.; KYAZIMOV, Ya.R., redaktor; ISRAFILOV, K.I., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Boring small wells with turbodrills; the practice of the Kirov
Drilling office of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of
the Azerbaijan S.S.R.] Burenie melkikh skvazhin turbinnym
sposobom; iz opyta Kirovskoi kontory bureniia Ministerstva
neftianoi promyshlennosti Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR.Baku, Aznefte -
izdat, 1954. 23 p.[Microfilm]   (MLRA 10:6)
        (Turbodrills)

KYAZIMOV, Yakub Rza ogly; KARASIK, Grigoriy Yesel'yevich; SEIDRZA, M.,
    redaktor; AL'TMAN, T.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Experience in drilling extradeep offshore wells] Iz opyta bureniia
sverkhglubokikh skvazhin v more. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo
neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1955. 45 p.   (MLRA 9:9)
        (Oil well drilling, Submarine)

KARASIK. GRIGORY Ye.

SEID-RZA, Mirkerim ogly; DADASHEV, Abil' Mamed Rasul ogly; KARASIK,
Grigoriy Yesel'yevich; VASILEVSKIY, Ya.M., redaktor; GONCHAROV,
I.A., redaktor izdatel'stve

[Handbook for turbodrill drillers] V pomoshch' buril'shchiku
turbinnogo bureniia. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft. i
nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 219 p.   (MLRA 10:10)
          (Turbodrills)

KARASIK, G. Ye.

AUTHOR: Karasik, G., Engineer   SOV/92-58-7-31/37

TITLE: Drillers from Kuybyshev in Baku (Kuybyshevskiye buroviki v Baku)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 7, pp 32-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A delegation of drillers from Kuybyshev went to Baku in order to
            learn about the peculiar drilling conditions prevailing in the
            southern regions of the country. In Azerbaydzhan, where oil wells
            are sunk to a depth of some 5,000 m., the drillers have acquired a
            vast drilling experience, and their knowledge may serve as a source
            of useful information for others. Therefore, members of the
            Kuybyshev delegation studied the innovations introduced in
            Azerbaydzhan. They took note of the methods used in distributing
            and erecting drilling rigs, and they were impressed to see
            compensators installed directly on pumps, as suggested by engineer
            A. Rustambekov. The guests from Kuybyshev visited the "Utyazhelitel'"
            factory, where special compounds to increase the weight of the drilling
            mud are prepared. They also visited the offshore drilling installations
            and studied construction methods employed there. Their contact with the
            Baku drillers proved to be very useful and will probably help them to
Card 1/1   reduce the drilling costs in the Kuybyshev oilfields.
            1. Petroleum industry. 2. Personnel--Training

22(1)   SOV/92-58-8-29/36

AUTHOR: Karasik, G.

TITLE: Readers Are Discussing the Content of Books Written by
    Oil Producers (Chitateli obsuzhdayut knigi avtorov-
    proizvodstvennikov)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 8, p 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the Gyurgyanneft' Administration
    and the Central Scientific and Technical Library have organized
    a conference in Baku to discuss the pamphlet headed "Neftyanyye
    Kamni" by Kurban Abasov and Eduard Karash, as well as the
    pamphlet headed "We Drill in the Sea" by the master-driller
    Yusif Kerimov.. Engineers and drillers, who participated in
    the above conference, approved the content of both pamphlets
    and appreciated the initiative of the conference organizers.

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Itel'son, L., Candidate of ^{T}echnical   SOV/29-58-1o-3/28
                Sciences, Karagik, G., Engineer, Baku

TITLE: Planetary-Drilling (Planetarnoye bureniye)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 1o, pp 4 - 4 , 29 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Collective of the Azerbaydzhanskiy institut neftyanogo
                mashinostroyeniya (Institute of **Petroleum** Machine
                Building, Azerbaydzhan) started to work out a new so-called
                planetary-drilling method which was suggested by A.S.
                Artyumov. After a long time of investigations the
                scientists succeeded in developing such a method and
                in finding a suitable device for it. This device is
                very simple: The big chisel which rotates about its own
                axis and about the axis of the borehole was replaced by
                two smaller chisels. The axes of rotation of the chisels
                are in parallel position, the center of the borehole is
                between them. Both chisels rotate simultaneously and with
                the same speed. This device has an outstanding property:
                As soon as the chisels start rotating thanks to the
Card 1/2   reactive force also the entire system starts to rotate

14(5)   SOV/92-58-11-14/36

AUTHOR: Karasik, G. Ye.

TITLE: We Improved the Turbo-drill (My uluchshili turbobur)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 11, p 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that most of the offshore oil wells exploited by
               the Artemneft' Petroleum Production Administration are located at
               about 15-18 km from the coast, it was rather difficult to arrange a
               regular replacement of turbo-drills to be reconditioned on the main
               land. The problem of reducing the turbo-drill turnover was studied
               by M. Sorokin. He found that parts of the upper section of this
               tool wear out in 45-50 hours, while other parts can operate without
               overhaul for 200 hours.
                                    Consequently, M. Sorokin decided to change the
               upper bearing of this late model turbo-drill, and to replace it with
               a bearing of the type similar to that used in the old T14 turbo-drill.
               The remodeled turbo-drills proved to be very useful in offshore dril-
               ling. They work without vibration and are driven by the B2-300 en-
               gine. As a result of Sorokin's innovation, the turbo-drill turnover
               was reduced and the problem of transporting turbo-drills back and
               forth to the mainland resolved.

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. 14(5)

AUTHOR: Karasik, G.Ye., Engineer

TITLE: We Use Sectional Turbodrills in Directional Drilling (Naklonno-
              napravlennyye skvazhiny burim sektsionnymi turboburami)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1959, Nr 2, pp 8-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the superiority of sectional turbodrills over
              the conventional has been proved in the course of drilling operations carried
              out in the Azerbaydzhan oilfields. It was not clear, however, whether it is
              possible to use the sectional turbodrill, which is 15 m. long, for directional
              drilling. The crew of young drillers, headed by master-driller Z. Rustamov and
              engineer N.Barkov, tried to use the sectional turbodrill in drilling a well with
              a deflection of 200 m. their efforts proved to be successful and the drilling
              speed rate they attained has shown an increase of 100 percent. The drawback
              of the sectional turbodrill was the impossibility of lowering it into a defec-
              ted well with the attached whipstock. It was therefore found necessary to re-
              design the turbodrill. This was done by Engineer Agasaf Movsumov who developed
              a new joint connecting the shafts and housing of the two sections of the turbo-
              drill as shown in Fig. 1. This joint permits a deflection of 1-2°. In order

Card 1/2

We Use Sectional Turbodrills (Cont.)   SOV/92-59-2-6/40

to orient the sectional turbodrill, when lowering it, its upper section is pro-
vided with a direction changer as shown in Fig. 2. The author describes the
parts of the changer and explains how it is attached to the turbodrill section.
With the remodeled sectional turbodrill it is possible to deflect the drill
stem at a greater depth and to obtain a larger deflection. The sectional turbo-
drill of the new system can be used for drilling the whole stem of a well.
The Azerbaydzhan experimentation office redesigned several TS4-8" turbodrills
and tested the new system in the petroliferous area, Neftyanyye Kamni, where
a well 1310 m deep was drilled with a sectional turbodrill. A directional
turbodrill was used there to drill 320 m. Drilling results were good. The
footage per trip increased 42-52 percent, and the mechanical speed 33-62 per-
cent. In the near future sectional turbodrills, remodeled as suggested by
A. Movsumov, will be used for drilling deep offshore oil wells. There are
2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye po bureniyu MNP AzSSR   (Drilling Administration of the
    Ministry of Petroleum Industry of the AzSSR)

Card 2/2

TER-GRIGOR'YAN, A.I., inzh.; AVETISYAN, A.A., inzh.; GASAN-DZHALALOV,
A.B., inzh.; GUKHMAN, M.I., inzh. [deceased]; DAVTYAN, S.Kh.,
inzh.; DADASHEV, B.B., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DANIYELYANTS,
A.A., inzh.; DEDUSENKO, G.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; IOANESYAN, R.A.,
inzh.; KARASIK, ?.Ye., inzh.; KULIYEV, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KULI-ZADE, K.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LANGLEBEN, M.L., kand.tekhn.
nauk; MADERA, R.S., inzh.[deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, V.R., inzh.;
MURADOV, I.M., inzh.; POLYAKOV, Z.D., inzh.; PROTASOV, G.N., kand.
tekhn.nauk; SAROYAN, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEID-RZA, M.K., kand.
tekhn.nauk; TARANKOV, V.V., inzh.; FRIDMAN, M.Ye., inzh.; SHNEYDEROV,
M.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYN-
GEL', A.S., red.izd-va

[Driller's handbook] Spravochnik burovogo mastera. Izd.2., ispr.
i dop. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft.i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry,
1960. 783 p.
                        (Oil well drilling)   (MIRA 13:5)

MOVSUMOV, A.A., KARASIK, G.Ye.

Using deflected sectional turbodrills for increasing
deep slant hole drilling rates. Neft. khoz. 38 no.6:36-40
Je '60.
    (Oil well drilling)   (Turbodrills)   (MIRA 13:7)

KARASIK, G.Ye.; MIRONYCHEV, V.; YEGOROV, I.; BATYROV, R.; DZUSOV, B.;
VAKHRAMEYEV, A.

In the oil regions of our country. Neftianik 6 no.1:30-33 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Petroleum industry)

EDEL'MAN, Ya.A.; KARASIK, G.Ye.

New tools for core drilling. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.1:18-19
Ja '60.

                         (Core drilling)   (MIRA 14:8)

MOVSUMOV, A.A.; FARADZHEV, T.G.; KARASIK, G.Ye.

Features of bottom hole scavenging in drilling under complex conditions. Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 no.5:13-16 My '61.
(MIRA 16:12)

SHATSOV, N.I.; RAKOV, P.P., inzh.; AVETISOV, A.A., inzh.; DANIYELYAN, A.A.;
    BERLIN, S.G.; GLYADKOVA, V.I., starshiy tekhnik; KARASIK, G.Ye., inzh.

Standardized oil well drilling terminology. Neft. khoz. 40
no.5:66-69 My '62.
                                                    (MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po
koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (for Rakov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tekhnike
bezopasnosti v neftyanoy promyshlennosti (for Avetisov). 3. Azer-
baydydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanogo mashi-
nostroyeniya (for Daniyelyan, Berlin). 4. Bashnefteproyekt
(for Glyadkova). 5. Gosudarstvennoye ob"yedineniye Azerbaydzhanskoy
neftyanoy promyshlennosti (for Karasik).
            (Oil well drilling—Terminology)

FED'KO, A.I.; KARASIK, G.Ye.

Efficient supports of roller bits. Mash. i neft. obor. no.8:16-17 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova i "Glavmorneft'".

PED'KO, A.I.; DERGUNOV, V.I.; KARASIK, G.Ye.; KOROLEV, A.K.

Effect of the dimensions of bit-support elements on the jamming of cutters.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 8 no.5:101-104 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova; zavod
neftyanogo oborudovaniya im. S.M.Kirova i upravleniye "Glavmorneft'".

PODKOLZIN, P.S., KARASIK, I.B.

Blasting

Optimum single charges VV for blasting work in mining. Ugol' no. 6(315) June 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

IZRAYELIT, B.Z., dotsent; KARASIK, I.B., inzhener.

Efficiency in boring through "bunenka" (crumbling rock). Ugol' vol.28 no.11:
26-28 N '53.

(MLRA 6:11)
(Boring)

KARASIK, I. B.

KARASIK, I. B. — "Investigation of Certain Parameters of Explosion Work in Mine Work in Homogeneous Rock." In Higher Education USSR. Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin. Khar'kov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SOURCE: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6, 1956

IZRAYELIT, B.Z., dotsent; VINNIK, I.V., inzh.; KARASIK, I.B., kand. tekhn.nauk; TROFIMOV, V.P., gornyy inzh.; VOVK, A.A., gornyy inzh.; SHAMRAY, G.A.

Response to I.3.Detistov's article "Evaluating the efficiency of explosives." Ugol' 35 no.3:58-61 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet USSR. (for Trofimov and Vovk).
    (Coal mines and mining--Explosives)
        (Detistov, I.B.)

KARASIK, I.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Conditions for a maximum utilization of the explosion energy
of blast hole explosive charges. Ugol' 37 no.1:28-32 Ja
'62.

        (Blasting)   (MIRA 15:2)

KARASIK, Iosif Grigor'yevich; TYUMENEVA, S.T., inzh., red.; FREGER,
D.P., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[New portable equipment for flaw detection] Novaia portativnaia
apparatura dlia defektoskopii. Leningrad, 1962. 21 p. (Lenin-
gradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym
opytom. Seriia: Kontrol' kachestva produktsii, no.4)

(MIRA 15:3)
(Nondestructive testing--Equipment and supplies)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 148 (USSR)

SOV/137-59-5-10492

AUTHOR: Karasik, I.I.

TITLE: Improved Technology of Welding Operations

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Za novuyu tekhn i progressivn. tekhnol. Minsk, Gos.
            izd-vo BSSR, 1958, pp 254 - 266

ABSTRACT: The author describes measures to improve the quality of welded
            parts at the Minsk Tractor Plant. Changing-over to the manu-
            facture of welded units of low-alloy structural steel is a means
            to improve their quality, since a satisfactory combination of
            mechanical properties can be obtained. Automation of welding
            operations makes it possible to switch over the the continuous
            manufacture of welded assemblies and even to develop fully auto-
            mated production lines. To maintain a required current pulse,
            ignitron interrupters were developed. At the plant, a device
            will be manufactured for high accuracy measurements of the
            effective current intensity value. Improved quality of welding

Card 1/2

KARASIK, I. I.

"Industrial Utilization of Wastes From Coal-Enriching Factories of Coal-Tar Plants." Cand Tech Sci, Dnepropetrovsk Chemico-technological Inst, Dnepropetrovsk, 1953. (RZhKhim, No 4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KARASIK, I. I.

Fuel Abst.
Vol. 15 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Steam Raising and
Steam Engines

② Fuel

3046. EXPERIMENTAL BURNING OF WASTE FROM COAL PREPARATION.
German, N.Ya. and Karasik, I.I. (Elekt. Sta. (Pwr Sta., Moscow), Apr.
1953, 9-11). Experimental consumption of mixtures of tailings with the
commercial product was carried out in the combustion chamber of an horizontal
water-tube boiler of 25 tons/h capacity. The methods used are described
and a detailed analysis is given of the fuel and results of combustion.

B.E.A.

KARASIK, I. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their   I-13
         Applications--Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9230

Author : German, M. Ya. and Karasik, I. I.
Inst   : Dnepropetrovsk Chemical Engineering Institute
Title   : The Utilization of Coal-Treatment Wastes in
           Gasification

Orig Pub: Tr. Dnepropetr. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1955, No 4,
           155-161

Abstract: The results from experiments with the gasification
           of wastes from coal treatment operations (shale
           tailings) in gas generators of 2.6 m diameter are
           presented. The wastes containing about 30% of
           combustible substances and 50-55% ash have been
           gasified with a steam-air blow with the addition
           of 20% coke dust (a waste product from the manu-
           facture of coke) and 2% CaO (to reduce slagging
           and to break up the slag). The gas yield is

Card 1/2

Karasik, I. I.

Tailings combustion from coal beneficiation at the coke-oven concentration plants in powdered fuel boiler fireboxes. M. Ya. German and I. I. Karasik. *Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R., Inst. Teploenerg., Sbornik Trudov* 1955, No. 11, 104-10.—The very large amt. of tailings obtained in coal beneficiation can be used as a local fuel for use in fireboxes in steam boilers. The tailings can be used either alone or mixed with other waste fuels and will cover large fuel requirements with sufficient operating safety and a possibility of varying the load within wide limits. The problem of its utilization must be considered in relation with fuel-storage facilities, transportation costs, heat transfer, and ash removal. No firebox design changes will be involved in its utilization, as has been found in tests. W. M. Sternberg

2

GERMAN, M.Ya.; KARASIK, I.I.

Reduction of the hydrogen sulfide content of producer gas by the addition of alkali to coal. Trudy DKHTI no.10:127-129 '60.

(Hydrogen sulfide)   (Gas producers)   (MIRA 14:1)

KARASIK, I.I.

Specialized machines for friction welding. Avtom. svar. 18
no.3:44-47 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Bazovaya svarochnaya laboratoriya Belorusskogo soveta
narodnogo khozyaystva.

BOYKOV, V.V., inzh.; KARASIK, I.L., inzh.

New rock bit for rotary borehole drilling with water flushing.
Shakht.stroi. 8 no.12:11-12   D '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Kuznetskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.

BABUSHKINA, M.D.; BABAYEV, Ye.V.; KIR'YAKOV, M.F.; KARASIK, K.K.;
SHARAPOVA, Z.I.; KRAPIVIN, I.N.

Industrial bubble-cap column for the production of sulfite acid
by the milk-of-lime method. Bum.prom. 34 no.6:12-15 Je '59.
                                        (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy filial TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-
tuta tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Babushkina,
Babayev). 2. Sokol'skiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat (for Kir'-
yakov, Karasik, Sharapova). 3. Sukhonskiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy
kombinat (for Krapivin).
        (Sulfite liquor) (Plate towers)

RODIONOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased] (Kiyev); KARASIK, K.S., inzh. (Kiyev)

Operation of a water intake structure for frazil ice phenomena.
Vod. i san. tekh. no.10:30-31 O '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

KARASIK, Leonid Borisovich; IVANOV, G.G., red.; SHAKHOVA, L.I., red.izd-va;
KARASIK, N.P., tekhn.red.

[We are introducing new and advanced methods; practices of the
Mitin lumber camp] Osvaiavaem novoe, peredovoe; iz opyta raboty
Mitinskogo lespromkhoza. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1957. 27 p.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Lumbering)

KARASIK, L.F., inzh.

Periodic forces acting on a ship's hull during the work of a screw propeller in its nozzle. Sudostroenie 30 no.11:14-16 N '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

KARASIK, L.O., upravlyayushchiy.

Russian patent drugs. Apt.delo no.4:48-49 Jl-Ag '53.   (MLRA 6:8)

1. Chernigovskiy oblastnoy otdel Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya USSR.
                                        (Drugs--Patents)

KARASIK, L.G.

In the Chernigov Province Scientific Pharmaceutical Society.
Apt. delo 3 no.4:58 Jl-Ag '54.   (MLRA 7:8)

1. Predsedatel' Chernigovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-farmatsevti-
cheskogo obshchestva.
        (CHERNIGOV PROVINCE--PHARMACY--SOCIETIES)
        (PHARMACY--SOCIETIES--CHERNIGOV PROVINCE)

MINIOVICH, I.A.; KARASIK, L.G.

Development of drug enterprises in Chernigov Province. Apt.delo 8
no.5:12-16 S-O '59.   (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kaf'edry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form farmatsevticheskogo
fakul'teta Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. 2.
Upravlyayushchiy Chernigovskim oblastnym aptechnym upravleniyem
(for Karasik).
                    (CHERNIGOV PROVINCE--DRUGSTORES)

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Aug65

UDC: 681.121.8:531.75

KARASIK, L.O.

Technology

Mine with round-the clock operation, Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.
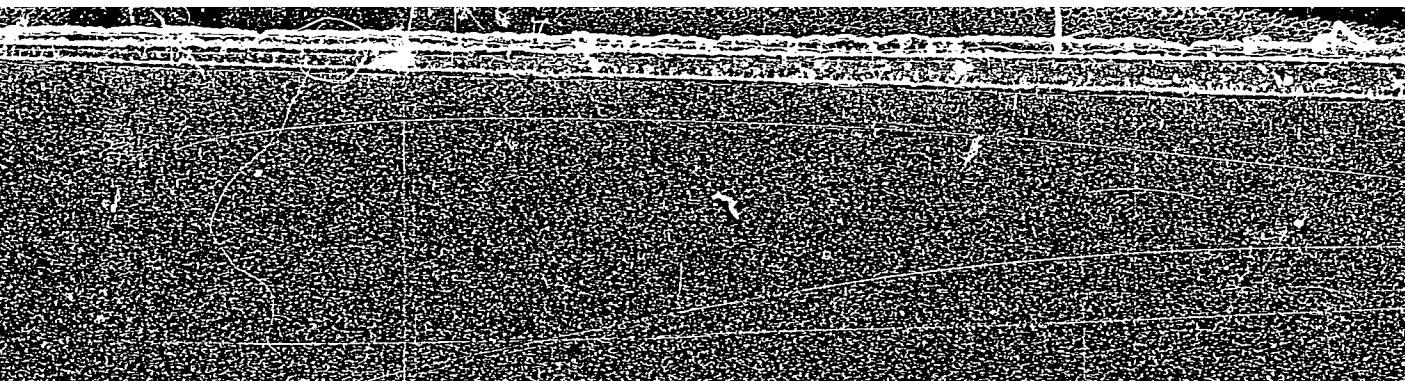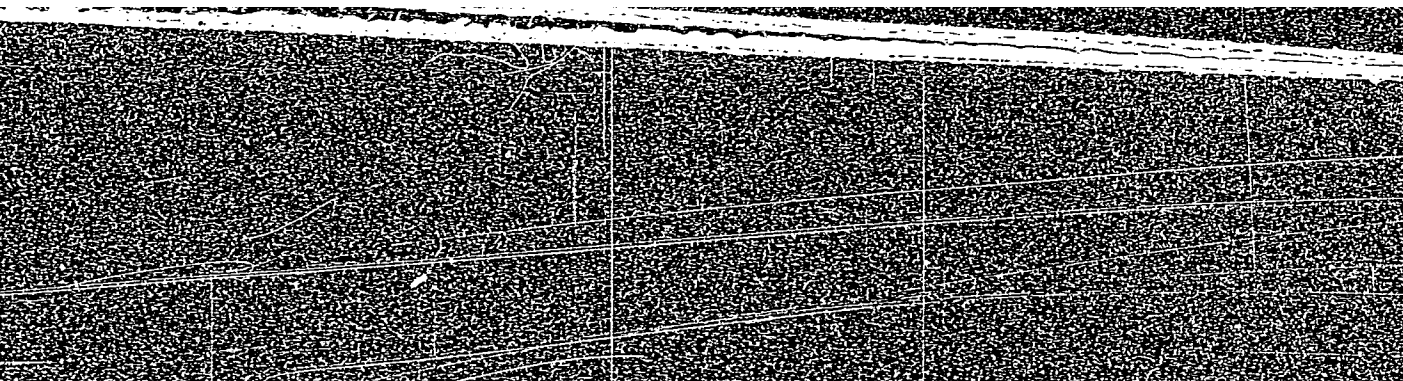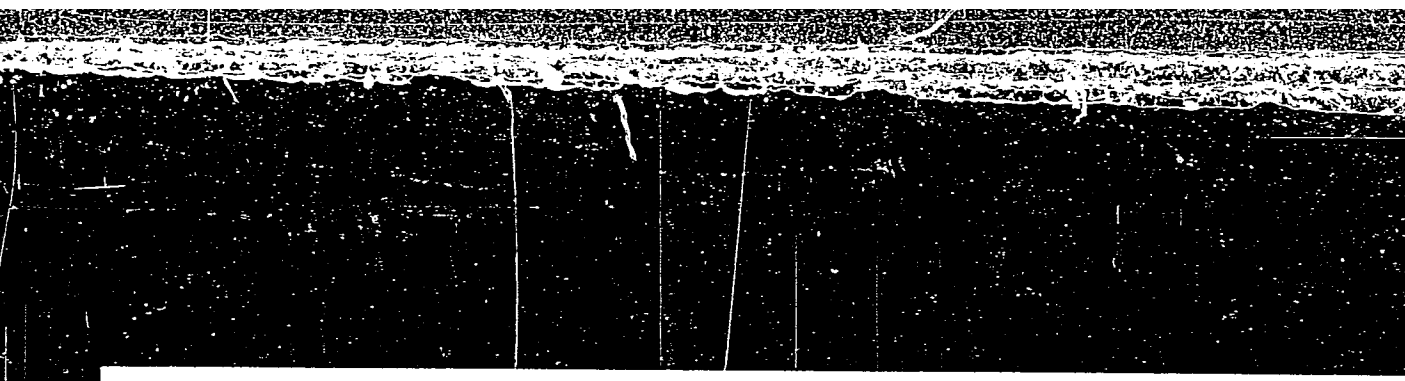
KARASIK, M.

Stock and Stockbreeding

New construction on state stockbreeding farms. Mias. ind. SSSR 23 no. 1. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, __August__ 195$\cancel{6}$, Uncl.

KARASIK, M., inzh.; SOLOV'YEV, V., inzh.

Resources for increasing the mechanization of rural construction.
Sel'.stroi. 14 no.9:20-23 S '59.
        (Building machinery)   (Earthmoving machinery)   (MIRA 12:11)

KARASIK, M., inzh.

Two-story livestock buildings. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.12:4-5 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Farm buildings)

KARASIK, M., kand.tekhn.nauk

New rural construction exposition at the Exhibition of National
Achievements. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.7:20 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Moscow--Exhibitions) (Farm buildings--Exhibitions)

KARASIK, M.

Volunteers' aid is urgently needed. Fin. SSSR 23 no.4:56-57
Ap '62.   (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik shtatnogo otdela Ministerstva finansov Abkhazskoy
ASSR.
   (Abkhazia—Industrial management) (Finance)

KARASIK, M., kand. tekhn. nauk

We improve the standard plans of livestock buildings. Sel'.
stroi. 18 no.5:18-19 My '63.   (MIRA 16:6)

(Farm buildings--Design and construction)

KARASIK, M.A.

19

New ways of the kaolin industry in Soviet Russia. M. KARASSIK. Gornty J.
(Moscow) 105, 723-30(1929).—A general review of the kaolin industry and descriptions
of the most important kaolin deposits in Russia and other countries. The compn. of
samples from the principal kaolin deposits of Russia is given.   E. I. S.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARASIK, M.A.

(P

Problems of ore geology. M. A. Karasik. Sovet. Geol. 9, No. 4-5, 101-15 (1939). A more complete chem. analysis of the group and general samples of ores, which in single cases consist of up to 40-50 detns. of various chem. elements, is proposed. A method for taking and keeping ore samples is recommended.

W. R. Henn

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARASIK, M.A.

Cobalt deposits in the U. S. S. R. in connection with some features of cobalt-ore genesis. M. A. Karasik. Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Ser. geol. 1939, No. 5, 42-68 (in English, 68-70).— Types of Co deposits in the Soviet Union and their classification are described, including some features of Co ore genesis. Co ores possess a high migration ability in the zone of oxidation and in the absence of favorable circumstances for the fixation of Co the latter is disseminated in the ore. Hence the absence of Co in the oxidation zone should not serve as an indication of the absence of Co in primary ores.   B. Z. Kamich

KARASIK, M.A.

Complex paragenetic diagram of the Dashkesan 'cobalt] deposit.
M. A. Karasik (Compt rend Acad Sci U.R.S.S., 1941, 32, 401
403). The diagram shows the processes of mineral formation and
the accompanying tectonic movements, magmatic and postmagmatic
processes, and the metamorphism of enclosing rocks and meta-
somatic phenomena. A geochemical table of elements of the Dash-
kesan intrusive complex is also given   L. S. T.

KARASIK M. A.

USSR/Geology
Surveying, Geophysical   Mar 1946

"Use of Magnitometry and Electrometry for Geological Mapping and Surveying for Nickel Ores in the Rezhev Region (Central Urals)," M. A. Karasik, 3 pp

"Razvedka Nedr" No 2

Nickel deposits found in this area for the most part of the alluvial type. All known nickel deposits and lodes can be divided into three types. This deposit belongs to second type, i.e., nickel which has settled in cracks, and come in contact with serpentine or granite. Author briefly describes work done toward mapping this area with the aid of magnitometry

USSR/Geology (Contd.)   Mar 1946

and electrometry. This method of surveying based on the wearing away of rocks.

KARASIK, M. A.

PA 53T34

USSR/Geological Prospecting
    Iron Ore
    Cobalt

Aug 1947

"Regularities of Cobalt Formation in the Pokrovsk
Iron Ore Deposits (Northern Urals)," M. A. Karasik,
Mining Geol Inst, Ural Br, Acad Sci, 3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 4

Presents new data on cobalt-bearing capacity of
above-mentioned deposits obtained during period
1944-1945. Discusses mineralogy and assumptions
made concerning regularities in distribution of
sulfides and arsenides in skarn zone. Submitted by
Academician V. A. Obruchev, 25 Jan 1947.

53T34

PA 1/49T77

KARASIK, M. A.

USSR/Minerals   Apr/May/Jun 48
        Detectors

"Content and Fundamental Principles of Construction
of Detectors of Minerals," M. A. Karasik, Mining
Geol Inst, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Zapiski V-S Mineral Obshch" Vol LXXVII, No 2

Describes properties of minerals which have
significant effect on selection of method for
determination of minerals.

1/49T77

Conditions of formation of mineral pseudomorphs in skarns M. A. Karasik. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 63, 65 (1948).—The discussion concerns especially Fe skarns of contact-metasomatic type from Dashkesan, Pokrovsk, Magnitogorsk, and some other Ural deposits, and is based on the chem. theory of D. S. Korzhinskii (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol.* 1945, No. 3). The pseudomorphs are usually observed in the very intricate mineral assocns. of the peripheral parts of the skarns, not so much in the coarse-grained nearly monomineralic rocks. The most frequent type of pseudomorphism is that starting from the center to the periphery of the replaced ("host") mineral, but there are also, as in pyrite and magnetite, "parasitic" formations of smallest inclusions of the newly formed minerals, sometimes in crystallographic orientation or in distinct zones, as in garnet, cobaltite, and pyrite.

These conditions indicate that the concn. of the mobile re agents in the metasomatic solns. must have been very low, and the progressive reaction very slow, at temps. lowest in the border zones of the skarns. Crystallographically hetero geneous zones, brought about by variations of the chem. compn., opened an easier way along these zones for the metasomatic solns. in reacting with the host crystals. The scarcity of distinct pseudomorphs in skarns is explained by the multiple posthumous reactions which follow the meta somatism, and may have annihilated the characteristic structures; only the marginal zones may have been pre served. A careful microscopic examn. showed even pseudomorphs in the intensely metamorphic rocks of Uralian pyrite-chalcopyrite deposits (Zavaritskii, *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol.* 1943, No. 1). In general, pseudomorphs cannot give absolutely reliable evidence for the mineral succession or the reaction conditions in the solid media, but they are most helpful for information on the in tensity of the replacement reactions in distinct parts of a skarn deposit, and its metamorphism.   W. Eitel

KARASIK, MA.

USSR.

Native gold in some iron-ore contact-metasomatic deposits. M. A. Karasik. *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial No. 20, Mineralog. Sbornik No. 2, 130-5(1953).* — During a period of several years K. studied the mineralogy of Pokrovsk, Magnitogorsk iron ore deposits in the Urals and the Dashkesansk deposits in the Caucasus region, belonging to the contact-metasomatic type. He exmd. under the microscope, several hundred polished sections for significant increases of gold content.

———————————————————————————— Gladys S. Macy

Karasik, M. A.

4.

Relation between the porous structure of pyrite and its conditions of formation. M. A. Karasik, A. S. Shur, and N. T. El'kina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 93, 1095-8 (1953).—The porosity distribution in pyrite, characterized by the ultra- and microporosity of the samples, does not depend on the aggregate structure but on the relative age and on the temp. and pressure conditions during the mineralization. The pyrite d. decreases regularly during the deposition of granular aggregates and also during the growth of the individual crystals. The zonal d. of the crystals affects in some way the zonal reactions of compn. changes, which depend also on a no. of other factors, such as the phys. and chem. nonuniformity of the actual crystals of the minerals and on the different conditions of mineral-formation process in the silicate contact zone.   W. M. S.

Gorno-geologicheskiy Inst. Ural Affil AS USSR

KARASIK M.A.

Graphic method for determining quantitative compositions of ore-
forming minerals in silicate, sulfide, and magnetite ores. Razved.
i okh.nedr 20 no.5:7-13 S-O '54.   (MLRA 10:1)
                      (Ore deposits)

KARASIK, M. A.

USSR/ Geology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Karasik, M. A.

Title : Certain laws governing the sulphide mineralization in contact metasomatic magnetite resources.

Periodical : Dokl AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 1, 137 - 140, July 1954

Abstract : The different composition of contact-metasomatic magnetite deposits, is described. The six industrial minerals found in magnetite ores are outlined. The rules governing sulfide mineralization in contact-metasomatic magnetite deposits, are explained. Six USSR references.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Ural Branch, Mining-Geological Institute

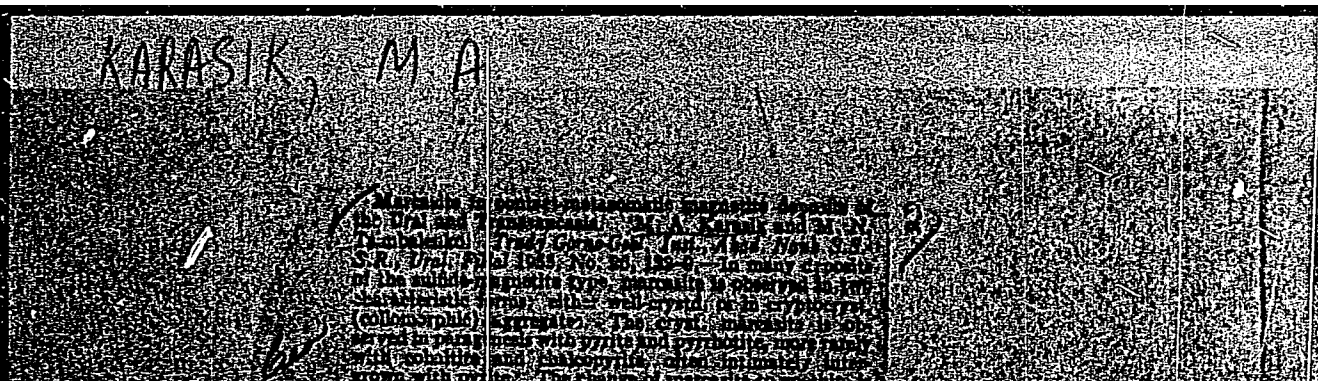**Presented by** : Academician, D. S. Korzhinskiy, May 10, 1954
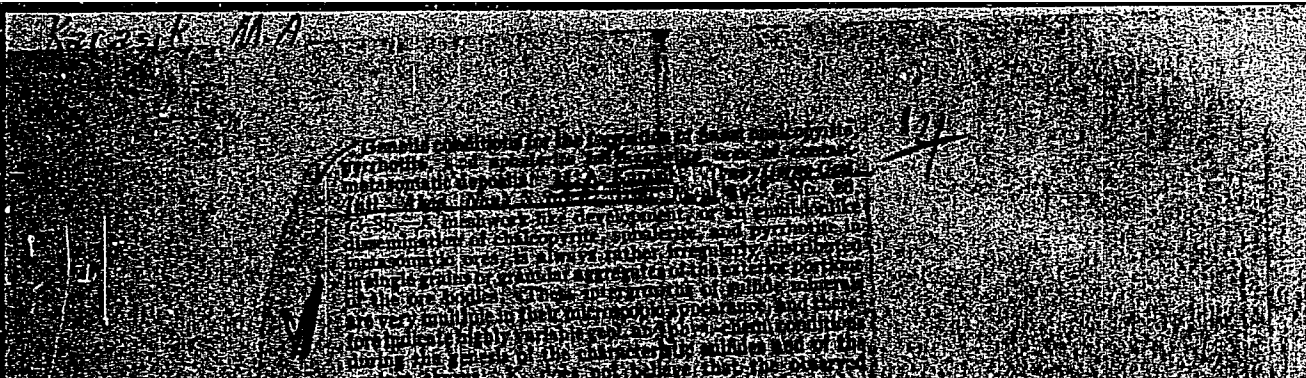
Karasik, N.A.

as well as the conclusions of Warren and Thompson (C.A.
30, 4802) on Canadian sphalerites. The argument holds of
perfectly even-polished samples is emphasized for the
detection of the borax mineral inclusions in such areas for
which the highest light optical resolution powers are
required.   W. Bush.

KARASIK, M A

KARASIK, M.A., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

Features of the similarity and qualitative differences between magmatic and contact metasomatic iron-ore deposits. Zap.Vses. min.ob-va 84 no.1:115-120 '55.   (MLRA 8:5)

1. Gorno-geologicheskiy institut Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
          (Iron ores)

. KARASIK, M. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   692

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial

Zhelezorudnaya baza Tagilo-Kushvinskogo promyshlennogo rayona (Iron Ore Deposits
    of the Tagil-Kushva Industrial Area) Sverdlovsk, 1957. 188 p. 1,400 copies
    printed.

Resp. Eds.: Ivanov, A. A., Corresponding Member USSR Academy of Sciences
    (deceased) and Karasik, M. A., Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical
    Sciences.   *per atlas card 4*

PURPOSE: This book contains papers presented during the 1953 visiting session of
    the Academic Council of the Mining and Geological Institute of the Ural Branch
    of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and affiliated bodies. The book should be
    of interest to geologists and to personnel in the mining and metallurgical
    industries.

COVERAGE: These scientific papers deal with mine geology and various aspects of
    the mining and metallurgical industries of Tagil-Kushva area. Each paper is
    separately reviewed in the Table of Contents.

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Iron Ore Deposits (Cont.)   692

Ivanov, A. A., Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Director
of the Mining and Geological Institute of the Ural Branch of the Academy of
Sciences (deceased). The Tasks of the Session   3
    In this introductory paper the author mentions briefly the need for a
    more rapid and efficient exploitation of the natural resources of the
    Ural area. He deals with the work of the "Uralruda" and "Ural-
    chermetrazvedka" trusts and calls for better cooperation between
    scientists and engineers on the job.

Shteinberg, D. S., Candidate of Geological and Mining Sciences,Sverdlovsk
Mining Institute imeni V. V. Vakhrushev. The Geological Structure of the
Tagil-Kushva Iron Ore District   5
    This paper describes the structure and petrology of the Tagil-Kushva
    metallogenic province. The deposists of iron ore, iron-copper ore,
    and manganese ores are reported to be associated with complex gabbro-
    syenite intrusions. The stratigraphy, syenite intrusions, metamorphism,
    and the contact-metasomatic iron deposists are briefly discussed. There
    are 5 Soviet references.

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Iron Ore Deposits (Cont.)   692

Timofeyeva, V. V., Engineer. United Ural Geophysical Trust. The State of
Geophysical Survey of the Tagil-Kushva Iron Ore District and Future Plans
for Geophysical Exploration of the Area   21
    The Tagil-Kushva district has been covered by ground and airborne
    magnetometer surveys in which numerous anomalies were disclosed. The
    gamma range and the causes of magnetic anomalies are discussed in this
    paper and plans exist to carry out more detailed magnetometer surveys
    and to concentrate on low anomalies and on deep-seated ore bodies. The
    author acknowledges the assistance of I. A. Zimin, Chief Geologist. There
    are no references.

Ovchinnikov, L. N., Doctor of Geological and Mining Sciences. Mining and
Geological Institute of the Ural Branch of the Academy of Science, USSR.
Regularity in the Distribution of Contact Metasomatic Ore Deposits in Central
and Northern Urals   28
    A large part of the ore deposits in the Ural area is said to be of
    contact metasomatic origin. The main deposits on this kind are shown
    on an attached map. A description is given of the east flank of the

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Iron Ore Deposits (Cont.)   692

    •   Central and Northern Urals and the relationship between structure and
        ore deposits is discussed. As most deposits are believed to be
        structure-controlled, the exploration for new deposits should be
        conducted along these lines. Numerous personalities who have worked
        in this area are mentioned. There are 21 references of which 20 are
        Soviet, and 1 English.

Karasik, M. A., Candidate of Geological and Mining Sciences. Geological
and Mining Institute of the Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.
Economic Contact-Metasomatic Deposits of Magnetite in the Tagil-Kushva
District and Special Features of Distribution of Associated Elements in
the Ores of this Metallogenic Province   64
    The important iron ore deposits in this area are said to be of contact
    metasomatic origin. These iron ores are associated with cobalt, copper,
    titanium and rare earths. The association of sulphides with magnetite,
    and the amount and form of sulphides in cobalt-copper-magnetite ores is
    analyzed. Some commercial quantities of gold, silver, vanadium and
    titanium have been found associated with magnetite. There are numerous
    Card 4/9

KARASIK, M.A.

PONOMAREV V.N.
3(6,10); 9(6)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/1924

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Gorno-geologicheskiy institut.

Geofizicheskiy sbornik, no. 2. (Collected Papers on Geophysics, Nr. 2.)
    Sverdlovsk, 1957. 207 p. Issued also as Its Trudy, vyp. 30 .
    Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Yu.P. Bulashevich, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical
    Sciences; Ed.: I.M. Demin; Tech. Ed.: L.A. Izmodenova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for field geo-
    physicists and exploration party leaders.

COVERAGE: These articles discuss many new techniques and some theore-
    tical considerations involved in gravitational, magnetic, seismic,
    electrical and gamma radiation exploration methods. In 4 articles
    V.N. Ponomarev discusses various aspects of magnetometry;
    N.I. Khalevin - the study of elastic wave propagation; and
    G.M. Voskoboynikov - gamma radiation. Extensive bibliographies
    accompany each articles.

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Karasik, M.A., and V.A. Bugaylo. The Genetic Relationship of
    Magnitogorskiy Granitoid Massif With the Eruptive Rocks of
    Basic Nature
                                                                    173
Timofeyev, A.N. Computations of the Interpretative Grids for
    Geophysical Surveys
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Timofeyev, A.N. Graphic Interpretation of Geophysical
    Anomalies by the Method of Tangents
                                                                    189
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KARASIK, M.A.; BUGAYLO, V.A.

Genetic relation of the Magnitogorsk granitoid massif with the
eruptive rocks of basic structure. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. no.30:
173-177 '57.   (MIRA 11:7)
        (Magnitnaya Mountain--Rocks, Igneous)

AUTHOR: Karasik, M.A.   SOV/132-59-9-1/13

TITLE: Special Features of Distribution of Admixture Elements
             in the Compound Magnetite Ores of Certain Contact-
             Metasomatic Deposits

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 9, pp 1-8   (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes special distribution features of
             admixture elements in the compound magnetite ores from
             certain contact-metasomatic deposits of the Urals.
             According to him, these peculiarities can be considered
             as various manifestations of diffusive and infiltrating
             metasomatosis. The regularity of distribution of cer-
             tain ores in the same deposits is characterized by
             the sharp changes in their composition. He shows, by
             using the Vysokogorskoye and Goroblagodatskoye deposits
             as an example, that the relative content of sulfides
             in the magnetite ores increases more than 20 times
             from the endocontact to the exocontact zones. The
             author also observes the association of the accumu-
             lated chalcopyrites, hematites, and endogenous bor-
Card 1/5   nites with the zones of primary tectonic dislocations

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Special Features of Distribution of Admixture Elements in the Compound
Magnetite Ores of Certain Contact-Metasomatic Deposits

(Kushvinskoye,Tagil'skoye, and Pokrovskoye deposits) in the
upper beds of these deposits, presumably explained by
the increased afflux of the oxygen during their forma-
tion process. The iron of the primary ores is asso-
ciated with 3 groups of minerals, the silicates, ferric
oxides and sulfides, the last group being the most im-
portant from the technological point of view, most
admixture elements being associated with sulfides,
especially pyrites and chalcopyrites. These elements
are sulfur, cobalt, copper, gold, silver, selenium
and tellurium. In some deposits small quantities of
nickel, molybdenum, tin, arsenic, and other elements
were also found. Magnetites and silicates contain
titanium, vanadium, manganese, gallium, and less often
- cobalt and nickel. In some silicates boron, stron-
tium, and beryllum are also found, whereas the apa-
tites contain phosphorus, fluorine, rare earths and
chlorine. As a rule, the increased content of ad-
Card 2/5   mixture elements associated with silicates and mag-

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Special Features of Distribution of Admixture Elements in the Compound
Magnetite Ores of Certain Contact-Metasomatic Deposits

netites is observed in the parts of deposits adjacent
to the intrusive rocks or to certain zones of early
tectonic dislocations, that is, adjacent to the ways
of penetration of ore-forming magmatic solutions. As
the distance from these ways increases, the content
of admixture elements diminishes. For instance, higher
contents of titanium are observed in massive ores as-
sociated with high-temperature silicates not containing
iron, such as scapolite, orthoclase or diopside. The
distribution of admixture elements associated with sul-
fides is more complicated. In general, the quantity of
sulfides contained in the magnetite ores increases re-
gularly towards the ore-containing rocks and farther
from the intrusion contact. A direct correlation be-
tween the magnetites, pyrites and admixture elements
is also observed in the pyrite-magnetite ores, espe-
cially those of the Magnitogorsk deposits (Figure 3).
This association was probably caused by the fact that
the late sulfuric solutions passed through the same

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Special Features of Distribution of Admixture Elements in the Compound
Magnetite Ores of Certain Contact-Metasomatic Deposits

channels through which the earlier magnetite-forming
solutions passed. The sulfuric solution also filled
the fissures in the magnetite ore mass and transformed
the magnetite and ferrous silicates into pyrites.
The author also notes the following peculiarities of
distribution of admixture elements in ore-forming mi-
nerals: 1) the content of these elements is much higher
in ore-forming minerals taken from massive ores than
in those from disseminated ores or from the enclosing
rocks; 2) a high isomorphic admixture content of an
element is indicative of its presence in a significant
quantity in other ore-forming minerals of the same ore;
3) the content of earlier generated main ore-forming
minerals in ores and their composition is more constant
than those of more recent and qualitatively subordinated
minerals; 4) the content of dispersed cobalt and of
some other elements considerably decreases in recently
generated minerals in comparison with the earlier ge-
Card 4/5   nerated minerals. This is explained by the more